

**TWENTY YEARS SINCE  
THE ADMINISTRATIVE—  
TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION  
LIFE'S  
CONFIRMATION**

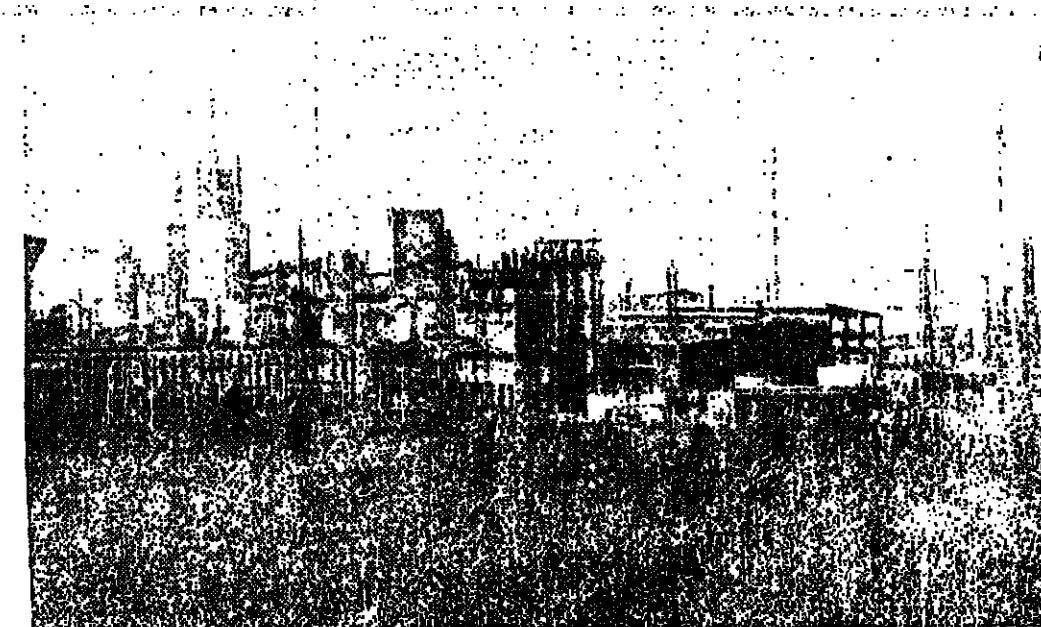
Two decades ago, the Grand National Assembly defined and approved the proposals concerning Romania's administrative-territorial reorganization. The main principles and orientations of this reorganization had been laid out by the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party of 1967. In the report presented then, in the name of the Party, the following principles were set forth: "The measures stem from the need to bring to the same level the administrative-territorial organization and the qualitative changes brought up by the development of production forces and their geographic distribution; from the need to bring to the same level the administrative-territorial organization and the changes induced in the population structure and the profile dimensions and living conditions in towns, communes and villages throughout the country."

The dissolution of districts and regions and the setting up of counties as basic units in the management of territorial activities meant not only a simplification of the administrative-territorial organization. First of all, the measures adopted two decades ago allowed of a more rational laying out of production forces over the whole Romanian territory, the harmonious development of all country areas, the creation of economic conditions necessary to ensure full equality of rights for all citizens.

tion was paid to bridging the gap in the counties' socio-economic development, to the progress of the backward ones through the complex and efficient capitalization of their material and human potentialities and to the development of the agricultural sector (in which Bucharest municipality and Ilfov, agricultural district as separate entities are added), 17 counties record a total volume of agricultural work between 1950 and 1952 of 11 billion 160 million, while other countries of the country have 11 billion 160 million less. In fact, in 1958 - 33 counties had a volume of economic activity under 40 billion lei. Going from particular facts to general ones, let us mention that Romania's industrial output in 1963 is achieved today in less than two months.

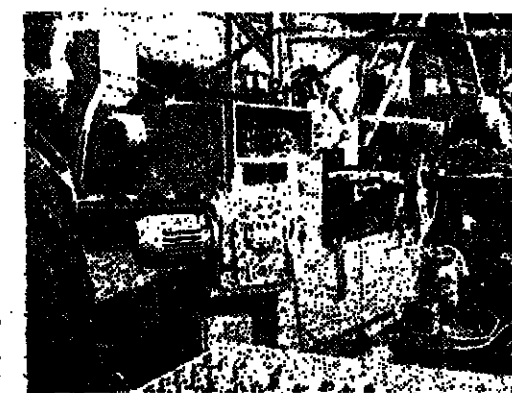
Over the period elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the Party, about 3.2 million working places have been created in non-agricultural enterprises, many of them in the counties which initially were economically the least developed: Bistrița-Năsăud, Botoșani, Covasna, Dimbavila, Gorj, Sălaj, Vaslui, Viteaz. In spite of the fact that the growth rate of the highest pace of economic development. Thus, if, as compared to 1965 the total volume of economic activity grew 3.07 times in 1983 in Bucharest municipally, 3.12 times in Prahova county and 3.13 times in Brăsova county, in Bistrița-Năsăud the growth was 4.75 times higher, in Viteaz 3.38 times, and in Sălaj 6.10 times.

The complex process of development, rational and equilibrated distribution of production forces over the territory of the country has been accompanied by a vast planning and urbanization activity. The national programme of territorial and locally planning promotes a new type of development, organically integrated into the strategy of building the socialist economy. The growth of the country's population and the many-aided development of its settlements are not only a necessary condition, but cannot be measured only by the growth of the number of towns and of inhabitants of the towns (In 1985, Romania counted 139 towns and 100 cities, 237 towns and 1,000 cities). The urban population has grown from 67 million in 1970 to 11.8 million in 1985. The rapid growth of the country's population and the structural changes sweeping all settlements. Civilization and comfort are today essential features of each settlement in Romania.



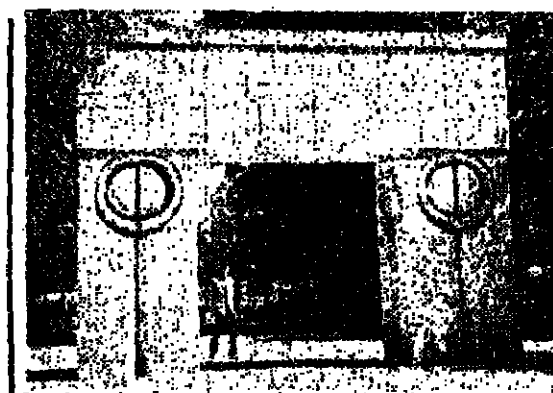
## NEW LANDMARKS IN MUREŞ COUNTY

Lying in the centre of the country, this county has a population of 329,000. There are two municipalities here — Tigris Town and Sighatosa. Four towns — Baghiz, Laldu, Tirmat and Tova — and many villages and hamlets. The industry of this county has undergone significant developments, being mainly connected towards electricity, textile machine building, food-working and the light industry. Today its products are known and demanded in more than 10 countries. The Tigris Town county has also witnessed a rapid modernization of its towns from the point of view of architecture and planning. New urban centres and new districts have taken shape. More than 75,000 flats have been built in the last two decades, 2,500 of which are in the countryside (see pages 4-5).

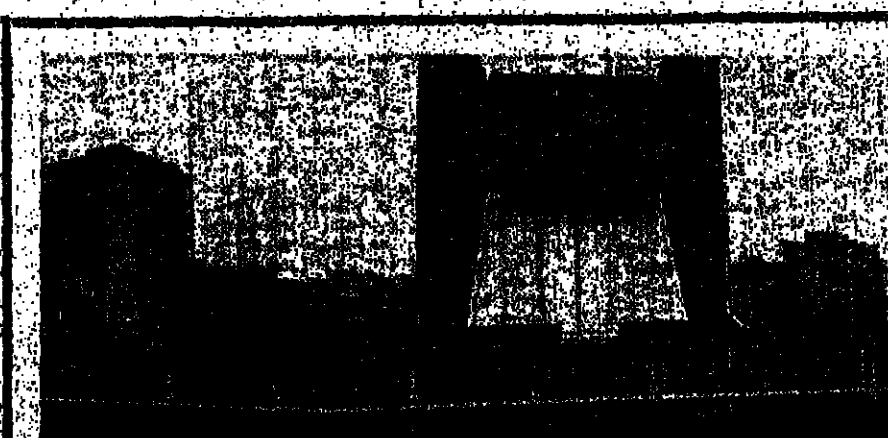


# AUTOMATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

(PAGE 3)



**MESSAGE ACROSS  
THE CENTURIES**  
(PAGE 10)



## INVESTMENTS FOR EDUCATION

*Hippocampus pelagicus* is a small pelagic fish, 10 to 15 cm in length, ranging from yellow to reddish brown. It has a large head, large eyes, and a large mouth. It is found in the upper continental shelf waters, feeding on small crustaceans and fish. It is a common species in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.



**ULTRASOUNDS AND  
METAL • COMPUTERIZED  
MANAGEMENT  
• ERIDIAROM  
AT THE BEGINNING  
OF ITS CAREER**

Formation science and technology have seen a tremendous development in the last few years as a result of simple material and instrument investments. A little network of supplies and fundamental research until has been devoted on a regular plane, whereas the other side of the coin, where the whole formation sciences are created. Thus, the geologists, experts have devoted a significant for the power and mining industries for formation science building, the well as a series of surveys with broad applications in modern life and science.

# ROMANIAN NEWS

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A true poet, Romanian landscape, Drăduț Corbiușă (b. 1924) has approached many genres of painting. He appears in all his paintings, as a staunch advocate of a figurative conception, deeply rooted in the Romanian tradition. Asserting himself in the 1950s, he has since then been engaged in the business and consistency of his preoccupations. The sense of measure is more conspicuous here making what might have appeared as a temperamental structure a feature of character, a quality of the artist's personality. The artist's sense of the nobility of the national culture and history (Ion Creangă, Tudor Vladimirescu, Mihai Viteazul) are not first of all subjects of meditation, but just simple pretexts of artistic digression. The evolution of his painting is not a linear process, but a constant or still life, has a narrative character, the description being actually an image rigorously built from expressive elements selected by his pictorial sensitivity. A convinced figurative mind, he has not been able to free himself from the image sincerely of a naïve person, always ready to take it as a given, the clarity of pictorial representation is given by the clarity of the aesthetic ideal. In the interest shown for the village life, the artist has not been able to free himself from the influence of Romanian fine arts; the fusion with nature, man's harmonious integration in its permanent flow. The symbolic characters which the autochthonous belief borrowed from history reconstituted in the artist's painting, have created a unique atmosphere revealed by clear, bright, saturated, but not brilliant colors.



On this page, some representative works by artist Brăduț Covallu illustrating the great diversity of themes and pictorial genres characterizing his oeuvre; still life and industrial landscapes, still life portraits.





## ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD

## EXCERPTS FROM ARTICLES CARRIED BY THE FOREIGN PRESS

## GREECE

Under the title "The Strong Development of Romania's Economic Collaboration with the Developing Countries," the Athenian magazine "Theoria," points out the dynamic evolution of Romania's economic relations, stressing that over 1985-1986 the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with the developing countries knew a strong impulse.

Cooperation under the most diverse forms occupies an ever-important role in Romania's economic relations with the developing countries. Half of Romania's international cooperation actions over the last two decades were conducted with these countries. The respective actions contributed to the development of the production forces of the partner states, to their industrialization and to a more judicious exploitation of natural resources and corresponded at the same time to the developing necessities of the Romanian national economy, the Athenian magazine stresses, adding:

Through the declarations of the President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, the real initiator of this multi-dimensional foreign policy, Romania pointed out that it would be firmly and consistently concerned with the development of economic relations with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the initiation of new important actions of industrial and economic cooperation on equitable, mutually advantageous bases, being convinced that this will decisively contribute to the strengthening of friendship relations on multiple planes with these states, to the strengthening of confidence among all the states of the world — the Greek magazine concludes.

## PAKISTAN

"President Nicolae Ceausescu's Peace Policy" is the heading of an article recently carried by the MEDIA magazine of Pakistan. "Dissatisfied with the outlook, inspired from dialectical and historical materialism, on international phenomena, on the processes, trends and evolutions of the contemporary world, having a high sense of responsibility for the fate of understanding, cooperation and peace in the world, the article reads, President Nicolae Ceausescu has won a well-deserved international fame directly mirrored in the dignified place held today in the world by Romania. The magazine also stresses that "in President Nicolae Ceausescu's political thinking and practical activity the central place is taken by the implementation of a disarmament, nuclear in the first place, by the creation of a world of peace, free from weapons and devastating wars."

President Nicolae Ceausescu has often shown that the European peoples and policy-makers should understand that security, independence and freedom are not related to nuclear arms but to their destruction, to conventional disarmament, to the building of new, democratic relations in Europe. Under the sign of this contemporary imperative, President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent speeches reiterated the special role and contribution going to the European peoples, their responsibility in achieving disarmament and peace. Highlighting the European peoples' capacity to determine their mutual destiny of peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a vibrating appeal to conceiving the efforts of all democratic, progressive forces with a view to building a Europe free from nuclear weapons, with less conventional arms, a Europe of free collaboration among all peoples. In fact, the article reads, President Nicolae Ceausescu's political thinking a major imperative of our times is the democ-

ratization of international relations, the real and durable settlement of all questions — economic, political or military — which implies the participation of all states, irrespective of size and social system; that is why special attention, accompanied by continuous, tireless and anxious and by new initiatives, is attached by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by Romania, to the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all disputes and conflicts between states.

## ISRAEL

In the article entitled "Romania's President: Valid Arguments for Progress, Peace and Collaboration among Peoples," the DAVAR daily issued in Tel Aviv points out:

A prominent personality of the contemporary world, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu is the author of a comprehensive and thoroughgoing theoretical work on the questions of Romania's economic and social development as well as of several realistic, valid solutions regarding the international political life.

In the core of his concept of political-economic construction, deeply rooted in the Romanian traditions, President Nicolae Ceausescu places the thesis of the own national effort and the conviction that the mobilization of the energies of the Romanian people, motivated in the promotion of a high rate of economic accumulation can ensure Romania's progress.

The innovative conception of Romania's President the DAVAR further shows at the same time highlights the decisive importance of the perfection of social production relations, the assertion and wide development of economic democracy, the human factor being assigned an essential role in the reinforcement of the new civilization.

The Israeli publication underlines the efforts and personal role of Romania's President in the strengthening and promotion of the concept of a new international economic order, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and of the economic gaps among countries, pointing out that Romania's President draws attention to the fact that economic stability, the security policy and peace cannot be conceived without previously solving the issue of underdevelopment.

## USA

Under the headline "Nicolae Ceausescu — A Hero of Peace," THE MINARIST publication brought out in the United States of America sheds light on the example offered by Romania's President — a statesman who has devoted his entire activity to fulfilling the loftiest ideals of his own people and of mankind as a whole. The publication of Romania's multi-faceted, intensive development, defining of the Nicolae Ceausescu age, stresses the Romanian people's constructive, peaceful vocation, with confidence in the foundation for the major initiatives and demarches undertaken in the world arena, for setting up a better and juster world free from weapons and wars, the publication notes. President Nicolae Ceausescu has made unanimously appreciated Romania's foreign relations, to the constructive, lasting, settlement of the major issues facing mankind. It is President Nicolae Ceausescu's merit to have participated a new quality to his country's foreign relations through the firm application of the international law principles. The publication observes of "these principles that present Romania from being involved in global wars or conflicts, in the sense of it in various political, economic, or confrontations which have marked the world political climate. Enjoying a broad international role are the Romanian di-

plomats programmes worked out under President Nicolae Ceausescu's direct guidance, on the basis of the belief that disarmament, nuclear in the first place, is the only way to ensure the peoples' peace and security, to remove all risk of war.

The entire life and activity of Romania's leader have constituted a continuous, firm, many-sided effort selflessly placed in the service of his homeland's happiness and prosperity, of the great ideals of peace, disarmament and progress of all mankind, while his country's consistent foreign policy has earned respect and admiration on all meridians, the article reads in conclusion.

## MOZAMBIQUE

The significance of Romania's initiative concerning the growing role of the United Nations in the entire world political life, the safeguarding of peace and the promotion of collaboration through the harmonization of the interests of all member countries is emphasized in the article "Romania Declares for a Growing Role of the United Nations," published by the NOTICIAS daily in Mozambique.

According to the Romanian point of view, a great responsibility is incumbent on the UN for democratizing international life, for creating conditions for the manifestation of the legitimate aspirations of all peoples in these fields — the newspaper points out.

Romania has distinguished itself by a permanent contribution to examining and solving the fundamental issues of international life, development, disarmament, development of a new international economic and political order, the settlement of international disputes by political means alone. So far more than 100 initiatives and proposals advanced by Romania have been included in United Nations documents, resulting President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand on the major problems of international life, valuable ideas on all the vital questions of the contemporary age in which the United Nations is called upon to play a prominent part.

## LEBANON

Pointing out the consideration expressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and reaffirmed in several of his speeches that security is built with the people, for the people — a humanitarian

outlook governing all the aspects of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania — the Lebanese magazine AN NAHAR mentions: The year 1985 when President Nicolae Ceausescu was entrusted with the highest political responsibilities opened a new path in the life of Romanian society, a new development stage.

After stressing the great achievements scored by Romania in various industrial sectors as well as the economic projects of national interest created by the Romanian people from design to execution, proving the country's great capacity, experience and technoeconomic potential, the Lebanese magazine notes: In Romania, the present-day political system is based on revolutionary worker democracy, which means the exercise of political power by the working class in alliance with the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other strata of society. It expresses a new type of human relations characterized by justice, co-operation and mutual assistance among all the country's sons, for ever freed from national and social exploitation.

## ABU DHABI

The AL WUHADA NEWS daily issued in Abu Dhabi a special article praising President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace proposals and initiatives.

The article "President Nicolae Ceausescu — A Tireless Militant for the Causes of Peace" presents the contribution of the Romanian leader to the solution of the most acute questions of the international life, of disarmament first of all. The attention paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to negotiations and political dialogue, as pointed out, appreciated are Romania's efforts in achieving a climate of peace and security in Europe, the basis, for the solution of problems in the Middle East and the Gulf area, in Central America, Africa and Asia.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook of broad international collaboration, the article, the just and durable solution of great problems confronting our age imposes the active, equal participation in the international life of all states, regardless of size or social order, and especially of small and medium-sized countries, of developing and non-aligned countries, representing the majority of nations, who are directly interested in a policy of equal collaboration, of independence and peace.

The prodigious activity in brilliant initiatives of the present Romanian leader have actively contributed to broadening and diversifying the Romanian state's international relations, making the name of the country and of President Nicolae Ceausescu become symbols of the action and struggle for independence, peace, development and collaboration everywhere, notes the newspaper.

The article "Romania — An Active Militant in Strengthening the Role of the UN" presents this country's consistent policy regarding the activity of the UN as an efficient instrument in rehabilitating and solving the complex economic and political matters of the contemporary world, as well as the initiatives, proposals and political ideas set forth by Romania in this forum.

## CYPRUS

"Good-Neighbourliness — An Imperative of Our Times" is the heading of an article carried by THE CYPRUS MAIL, in which it is stated: Romania has called in the entire international community to apply one of the oldest norms of conduct in international relations generally and in the Balkans specifically — good-neighbourliness. Romania's initiative has effected a powerful echo at the United Nations starting in 1979, when this country advanced the draft resolution on developing and strengthening good-neighbourliness, backed by other states from all geographical regions of the world. The draft, proposed by Romania in 1978 was adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly at the end of 1980.

In essence, the Romanian concept attributes good-neighbourliness the merit of preserving peace, co-operation and mutual assistance among all states in liberty, sovereignty, independence and security of the neighbouring states, their national being itself.

As far as it is concerned, Romania has been consistently promoting good-neighbourly relations with all European states, being one of the most active countries in the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In fact, the Romanian actions and initiatives in favour of setting up a new climate of peace and security on the international scene, the cooperation of the states participant in the CSCE are well known.

In the geographic area where it lies, Romania permanently advances constructive proposals aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapon free zone of peace and good neighbourliness.

## TRADE — COOPERATION

Cologne hosted the traditional furniture fair in which 1,500 firms and enterprises from 35 countries participated this year. The Romanian industry regularly attends this important event regarded as the most representative activity in this field worldwide. Romania, a country with rich and acknowledged tradition in furniture making and export, was represented at the 1988 edition of this major competition by numerous specialized enterprises among which those of Tirgu Mures, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Sibiu, Mili, Satu Mare, Hida and Ploiesti. Adding to these were dozens of handicraft cooperatives and small-scale enterprises. The rich and varied range of exhibits, made in various styles and constructional solutions — living room, study, young people's room, bedroom and dining room sets, bookcases, small furniture pieces — shown for the first time in Cologne by the foreign trade enterprises TIRGUMURES, ORADEA, CLUJ-NAPOCA, SIBIU, SATU MARE, HIDDA and PLOIESTI, attracted great interest among the visitors to the Romanian stand — experts, businessmen, the public at large of the

host country and from other states. The visitors noted the originality, fineness of execution, quality, elegance, good taste and functionality of the furniture on display, made in accordance with the current demands and exigencies of customers abroad. A fine impression was made by the new upholstery models, by their patterns, fabrics and colours, produced by the Romanian textile industry. It is worth mentioning that a large volume of Romanian furniture was exhibited in their own stands by well-known firms in the world which maintain relations with our country, among which Steinhilber, Schuler, Oltner, Grottel, and others. As a matter of fact, Romanian enterprises have contracts with partners in nearly all countries all over the world. We interviewed, among others, Nicolae, director of the Romanian stand and of the TIRGUMURES foreign trade enterprise, who stressed the participation of the Romanian furniture industry in the Cologne fair. He said in the following:

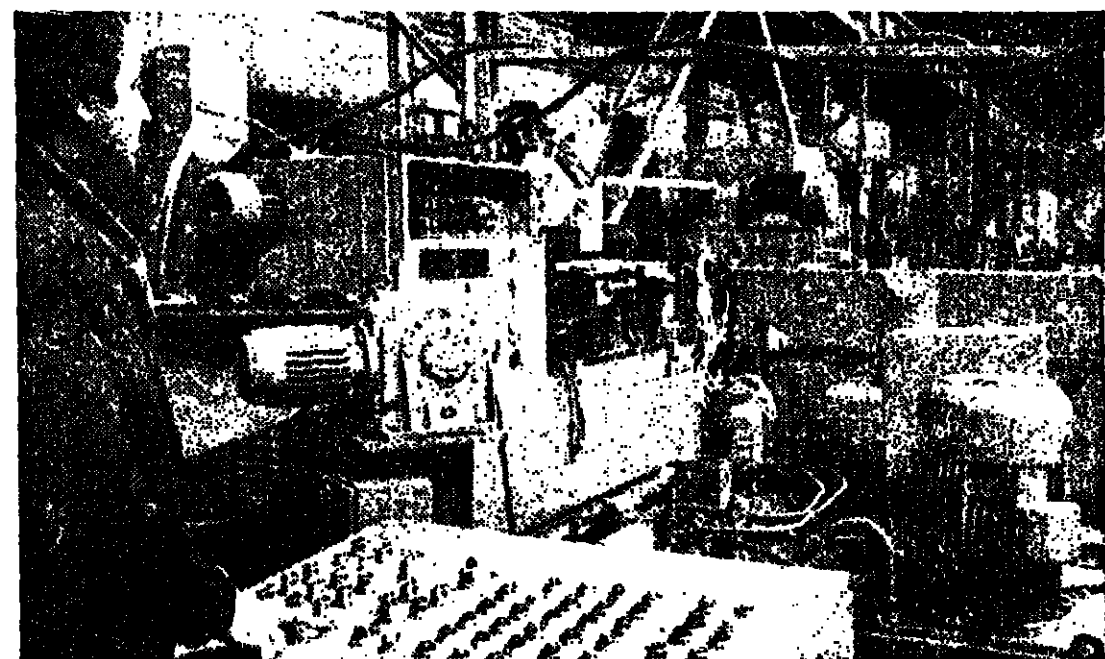
"The large number of visitors from West Germany, England, France, the Netherlands, the USSR, the USA, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Japan, Belgium, Oman and other countries we received throughout the duration of the fair, once again proves the worldwide interest spurred by Romanian furniture. Our guests — businessmen, many of them traditional partners of the Romanian furniture industry — appreciated the quality and elegance of the furniture styles and pieces on view. Moreover, they noted the high level of technological solutions used in designing and manufacturing the furniture, on the capacity of the Romanian experts and enterprises for keeping abreast of the present-day trends and demands of the foreign market. A convincing proof of the success of the Romanian furniture industry in the 1988 edition of the Cologne fair, the director of the Romanian stand and of the TIRGUMURES foreign trade enterprise stressed the participation of the Romanian furniture industry in the Cologne fair. He said in the following:

## AUTOMATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Fifty-five per cent. According to the plan this is the percentage by which labour productivity in industry is to grow during this quinquennium.

One of the main ways of attaining this target, which is also profitable from an economic point of view, is the flexible automation of technological processes. It implies the organization of jobs, manufacturing cells and lines served by industrial robots. Meeting this requirement has called for a sustained activity of research and design in the field of construction and application of industrial robots. Thus an interdisciplinary team of research and design for industrial robots was set up at the Traian Vuia Polytechnic Institute in Timisoara. It includes university staff and researchers in the fields of mechanics, the technology of machine engineering, computer technology and industrial electronics. The research targets of this team feature: the optimization of the structure and construction of the mechanical system of industrial robots; the building of sensors for automatically recognizing the objects' shape and position; the devising of advanced programming languages, etc.

The results obtained so far have been turned to account by several teams made up of university engineers and technicians in the field of enterprises and students. In particular, the specialists in industrial units have been introduced to robotics questions. This collaboration resulted in the building of industrial robots and other devices used in enterprises as flexible manufacturing systems.



## FROM THE LECTURE ROOM TO THE PLANT

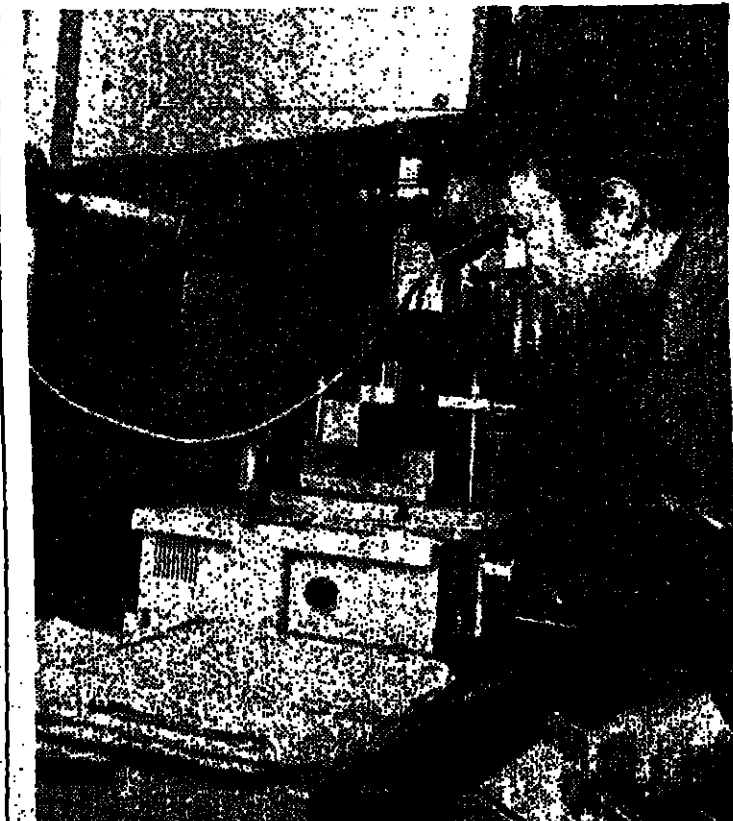
A new robot worked out and designed at the Traian Vuia Polytechnic Institute has recently been brought into operation in one of the halls of the Nicolae Mihalache Enterprise in Iasi. More precisely, a flexible fabrication cell (for the processing of a whole family of axle-type parts) equipped with a robot with 6 levels of freedom. The robot takes over the preforms in a storage room containing the necessary shift for one shift, feeds three machines placed in a circle (a milling and centering machine and two semi-automated copying lathes) and takes the finished parts to another station.

The robotized cell at Nicolae Mihalache Enterprise made their contribution (as was completed as early as 1986 and last year it was made by the Enterprise of Agricultural Machines and Special Machine Tools in Iasi). The robotized cell at Nicolae Mihalache Enterprise made their contribution (as was completed as early as 1986 and last year it was made by the Enterprise of Agricultural Machines and Special Machine Tools in Iasi). The robotized cell at Nicolae Mihalache Enterprise made their contribution (as was completed as early as 1986 and last year it was made by the Enterprise of Agricultural Machines and Special Machine Tools in Iasi).

## PRIZES AND PERFORMANCES

"The beginning," said Francisco Kovacs, head of the interdisciplinary team, "consisted in two national firms: REMT-Industrial robot and the fabrication cell for processing electric motor shafts, the fruit of the collaboration between the Polytechnic Institute and the Electromotor Enterprise, both of them in Timisoara. The two products came into operation in February 1988. The team, which designed, built and implemented them was awarded the prestigious prize Traian Vuia granted by Romania's Academy. Subsequently, two new types of robots with higher performance — REMT-2 and REMT-3, a manipulator robot for handling operations and a robotized line for processing electric motor rotors have been designed, manufactured, and implemented."

These two series have been developed as part of the collaboration with Electromotor and Electromechanics enterprises, where workshops for designing and building industrial robots were set up. REMT-2, REMT-3 and REMT-3 followed, which were introduced in the flexible manufacturing lines of the Traian Vuia Enterprise of Rotor and the Traian Vuia Enterprise of Rotor. Also, as part of the production updating programme, Electromechanics of Timisoara manufactured and introduced a family of four industrial robots and two manipulators.



MIRCEA SONCUTRANU

## NEW TYPES OF FLEXIBLE CELLS

Timisoara Enterprise of Cluj-Napoca has built a flexible manufacturing cell with automatic processing several different parts. The automation of the flow is ensured through the introduction of digital control. The flexible cell has 15 of two processing units, each of them consisting of a boring machine with adjustable axis. A robot built at the Polytechnic Institute, with the help of specialists from the Traian Vuia Enterprise of Rotor and the Traian Vuia Enterprise of Rotor, has been introduced in the flexible cell. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent.

Five persons work in different conditions in the flexible cell. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent. The cell's productivity is 100 per cent.

MIRCEA SONCUTRANU

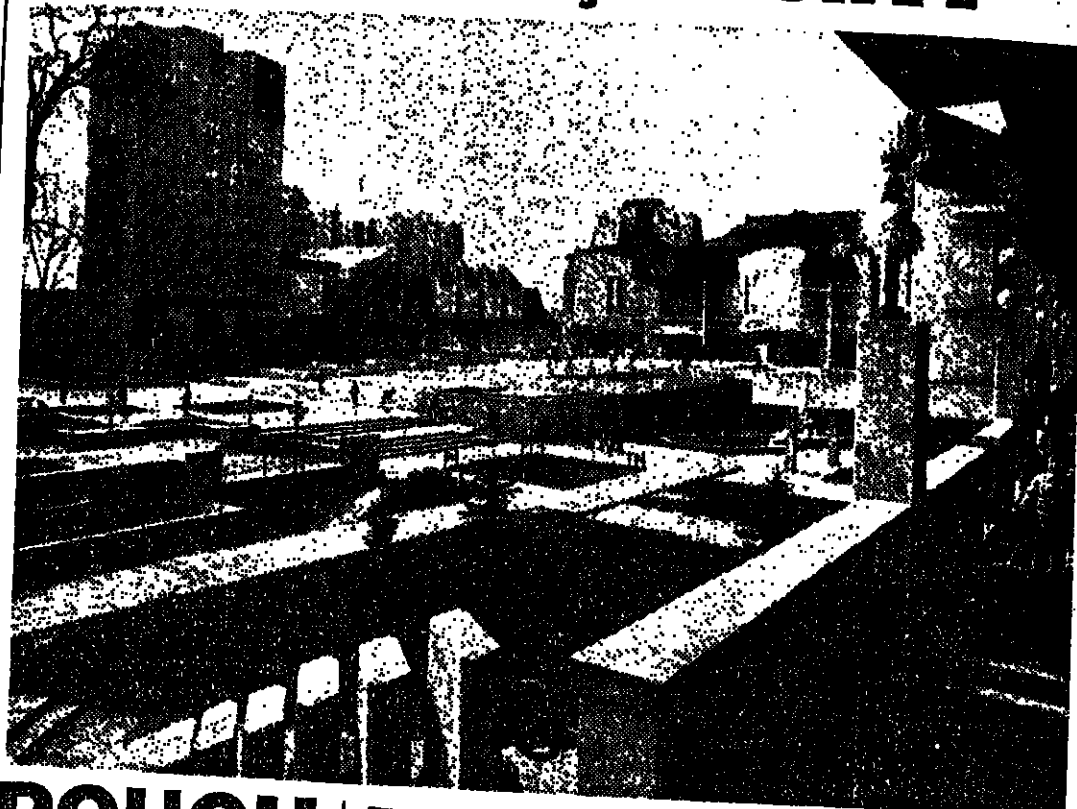


# HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS NEW LANDMARKS IN MUREŞ COUNTY

Mureş county is located in the central part of Romania, in the middle basin of the river bearing the same name. It has an area of 6,7 thousand sq. km. It has some 680,000 inhabitants. The relief includes hills, mountains, high plains. Forests cover 200,000 hectares. The county has important ecological reserves. The most valuable in natural gas, extracted at Năşleţ, Sărmaşu, Zău de Cimpeş, Dogăra, Săroş, Sincel, Miercurea Nirăujului, which laid at the basis of the development of a powerful chemical industry.

Two decades ago, when Romania's territorial-administrative reorganization took place, a process having in view the many-sided, equilibrated and harmonious development of all country areas, the county level considered as medium. The most important branches were the chemical industry, with two units located in Tîrgu Mureş and Tîrgu Sighişoara, several light industry units in Tîrgu Mureş and Sighişoara, two wood processing factories one in Tîrgu Mureş — for furniture, and the other one at Răghin, with a unique specialty in Romania, that of manufacturing musical instruments. Also, there were numerous small workshops which, in time, would become suppliers of good craftsmen for new branches which would rapidly develop. What does this county's economic structure look like today? There is a great diversity of branches and sub-branches which appeared and have developed in the last two decades: electronics, electrical engineering, fine chemistry, and photosensitive materials. And as a first in Mureş county's history, a pharmaceutical products factory will be soon commissioned. There are 18 big units belonging to the light industry and total of 38 important industrial units.

Benefiting by favourable natural conditions, zootechnology greatly developed here. 40 percent of farming lands are covered by cereals and hayfields. In the county there is also a powerful research and production base made up of six specialized research and production stations where some 1,000 highly trained specialists work. Mention should be made of those in Sîngeorgiu de Mureş, specialized in cattle — the "Bălăşa românească" breed, in Răghin, for sheep, in Gorneşti for pigs and in Tîrgu Mureş, for fur animals.



## TRAVELLING THROUGH THE MUNICIPALITY

Tîrgu Mureş municipality is the county's seat town. A powerful industrial town. The town's life completely changed when new units and especially big industrial areas were built.



On page 4: the Luxor shopping centre in Tîrgu Mureş (top); panoramic view of the city of Sighişoara (middle); the Woodworking Enterprise in Răghin (left); the county hospital in Tîrgu Mureş (bottom). On page 5: the Enterprise for Ceramic Products in Sighişoara (top); the Azonuro Chemical Works (right); the National Theatre in Tîrgu Mureş (middle); scene from the play "Domnitorul Neamului" by C.I. Zamfirescu in the Ypporthea of the Mureş Theatre (bottom).

Thus there is an area of the chemical industry, including two units of national interest: "Azonuro", producing an important quantity of chemical fertilizers, for Romanian agriculture and for export (they are delivered to 40 world countries) and the Photosensitive Film Factory built in the last years. Then there is a big area of the light industry. It gathers factories producing textile equipment, with which almost all big enterprises of this branch, built in Romania in the last 20 years, were equipped (they are called "Imatex" and "Metalechinox"), leather production facilities, factories for cotton and silk garments, and a well known enterprise in the international market — "Mureş" dressing industry has, by means of "23 August" Enterprise a prestigious representative. But electrical engineering and electronics have also developed in Tîrgu Mureş lately, within the "Electromureş" enterprise, made up of five units specialized in manufacturing a wide range of products. From cables for the power industry and telecommunications to sophisticated electronic equipment.

The economic development also imposed socio-urbanistic changes. While two decades ago, the town looked like a larger one, today it impresses by its urbanistic and architectural modernity. Over 30,000 apartments have been built, also new cultural and commercial buildings. Tîrgu Mureş boasts a network of 14 high schools specializing in various fields — among which a fine arts one — teaching in Romanian and Magyar, two higher educational establishments — one of pharmacy and general medicine, the other training future actors both in Romanian and in Magyar. As a matter of fact, Tîrgu Mureş has one of the most elegant and beautiful national theatres in Romania whose stage is shared by the actors of the Romanian and Magyar departments.

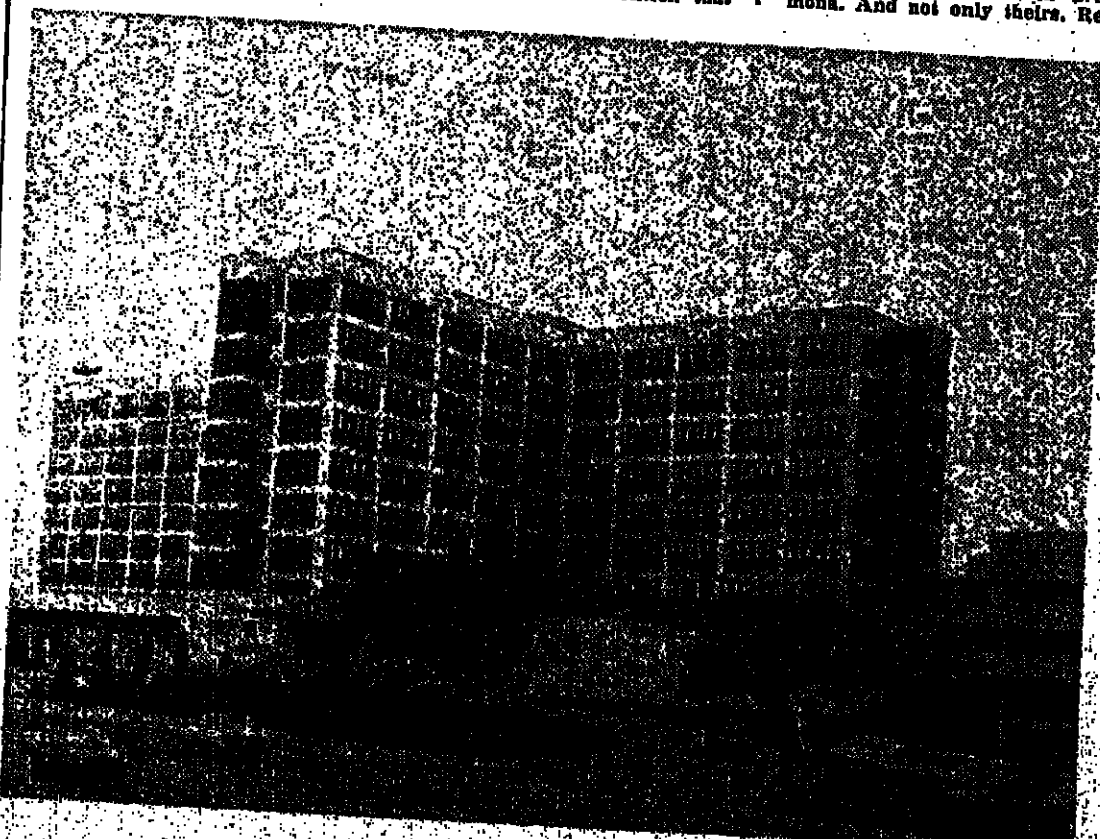
## THINKING OF CREMONA

The town of Răghin is undoubtedly Romania's Cremona. It is true that Stradivarius did not work at Răghin, but it is equally meet to mention that

wood selected and carried from the Carpathian Mountains reached the working tables of the celebrated violin makers in Cremona. And not only theirs. Ră-

ghin had and still has its own craftsmen. One of them, Roman Bolanţu, created special instruments for George Enescu and Ion Voicu, and for other great violinists in the world who have been highly appreciative of the quality and sonority of these instruments. There is in Răghin an old factory of musical instruments. But — we were told by the enterprise's technical director, Andrei Ghemol — it is not only violins, guitars, etc. that are made here. In recent years the enterprise has also specialized in manufacturing wooden sports items such as skis, tennis rackets and craft which were appreciated at a number of trade fairs, among which the one in Frankfurt, as well as in producing furniture whose finish and aesthetic qualities are acknowledged in many parts of the world. The furniture has been praised at such international fairs as those in Cologne and Lyons.

Răghin has long ceased to be a town of violins alone. In the last few years — mayor Alexandru Bugarski told us — industrial areas have emerged here: a manufacturing one, including the Republic's enterprise, a machine building one, and a forestry equipment one. There are also enterprises for the production of sports items — where, for example, football boots, tennis shoes etc. are manufactured.

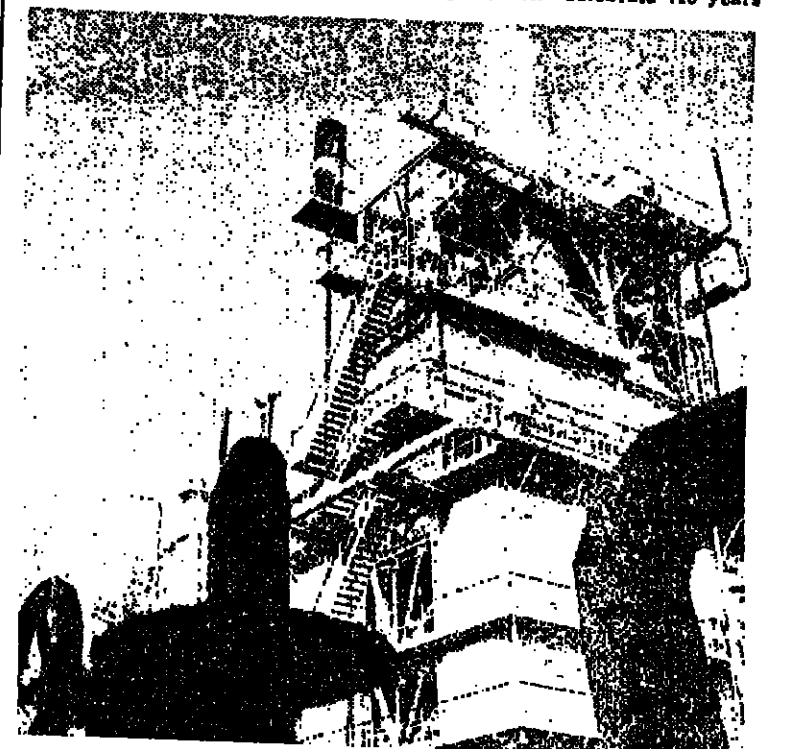


# CHEMISTRY AND WHITE DOVES

Tîrnăveni, a town boasting a powerful tradition in the Romanian chemical industry, the place where numerous peace doves were working in this field all over the country were trained, shelters actually guarding a settlement well lying in a park in the very centre of the town.

The idea belongs to fine artist Ion Crăciun who thought out this sculpture as a message of peace and happiness for all those passing through town. We learnt more about this settlement from its mayor, Vasile Blăjan.

"The town is very old. These days it will celebrate 710 years



## THE TOWN SEEN FROM ABOVE

Up on the hill guarding the town of Sighişoara, the county's second largest and economically most important town, stands an old fortress which saw numerous personalities of the national history and culture in the course of time. One of them was Michael the Brave, the valiant who achieved the first union of the three Romanian lands — Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania — in 1600. Nowadays, a beautiful and smart district bears his name.

A history museum has been arranged in the Sighişoara fortress, containing historical evidence. Particularly impressive in the stronghold is the gate tower, 61 metres high, which also displays an old mechanical clock whose figures represent the former craftsmen's guilds. Also here is a valuable organ belonging to the national patrimony. The

town fathers have permanently been concerned with renovating and restoring this medieval fortress. This is the pride of the town's inhabitants, Romanians and Germans, usually shown to Michael the Brave, the valiant who achieved the first union of the three Romanian lands — Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania — in 1600. Nowadays, a beautiful and smart district bears his name.



since its first documentary attestation. Telling evidence of the old civilization is to be found in the town's museum set up in 1903. While speaking of the present is its industry —

Chemistry: we are the sole producers in the country of carbide, a product required by the chemical, iron-and-steel and mechanical engineering industries; of sodium dichromate, used by the light industry; of barium salts, needed by the electrical engineering industry. The chemical works of Tîrnăveni exports its products to over 30 countries. Although it is dominated by this industrial enterprise, the town means more than that. A glass factory was built and several handicraft units were set up, meant to employ the female workforce.

"In another line of thought, I should mention that the town has two high schools and five secondary schools, several cultural establishments and a recreational area including an olympic swimming pool, tennis courts, volleyball and handball grounds, a cinema hall and a small lake on which water sports are practiced. Over the last 20 years we have built more than 5,000 flats distributed in several modern districts."

BY CONSTANTINESCU

## A VILLAGE WHICH IS NO LONGER A VILLAGE

Târnăveni is not a town, but it is no longer a village either. Lying only 30 km away from Tîrgu Mureş, it used to be a small industrial locality in the Mureş Valley, where half of the houses were covered with reed. Today they can only be seen in the pictures displayed at the commune's museum opened four years ago. As mayor Vasile Cornel told us, during the last 30 years Târnăveni commune has seen the construction of a locomotive plant with an installed capacity of 800 kw, which in 30 days supplies Romania's entire electricity output of 1000 kw, modern enterprises for metal forging with an annual capacity exceeding 100,000 tons; a big breeding complex, a bull breeding one, a fish farm, units of the small-size industry, handicraft and consumer co-operatives.

As a result, Târnăveni has become a large industrial area. More than 600 flats and beautiful modern houses have been erected here, which impact is the one-time agricultural commune the attributes of a settlement in full socioeconomic progress.





# ULTRASOUNDS AND METAL



What are the advantages offered by the new installation? Here is just one of them: it is used to check the quality of a steel sheet through a classical defectoscope. The new method enables one to know in less than 15 minutes, including general data on the quality of the product and a map of possible manufacturing flaws. The latter is attached to each metallic part, immediately after its examining, and by displaying each flaw, it helps establishing its area of utilization.

The installation is applied to a wide range of sheets of various sizes and thicknesses, from those used in building power plants to those used in agriculture. It is worth mentioning that the technical solutions adopted can be extended to installations of the same kind necessary in nuclear power, aeronautics, chemistry and metallurgy.

It is called non-destructive ultrasound control installation for large-size metallic parts. It is a recent creation of the Bucharest Research and Development Center for Computer Technology and Informatics by a team of researchers including Nicolae Bada, C. Vasile, D. Voicu, P. Radulescu and M. Toma in collaboration with engineers M. Brezoi and V. Vencen from the Bucharest Electronics Computers Enterprise.

Why was such a numerous participation necessary? That is a natural question. The mentioned piece of equipment is made up of numerous components and sub-assemblies pertaining to ultra-



## COMPUTERIZED MANAGEMENT

Set up in 1969 as part of the Central Institute for Management and Informatics, very much like the other units making up a true national informatics network, the Territorial Electronic Computing Center — CTCE — in Cluj-Napoca has carried out in a first stage a steady activity with a view to introducing information theory in the socioeconomic units of Cluj county. While in the first years the work was limited to the processing of data, the center has now proceeded to operative situation reports, with the passage of time its applications extended to data processing for running and organizing the activities of preparing production, programming, starting and supervising production, of following orders and supply-sale contracts, of administration of ma-

After 1980, the experts of this computer technology center have developed their research activity as a result of complex requests from industrial customers. It has been coupled with the remarkable nationwide progress of the manufacture and supply of mini and microcomputers together with such graphic devices as automatic drawing desk, digitizer and graphic display rapidly introduced into the activity of the mentioned center. This has made possible the working out and implementation of programs meant for computer-aided research and design.

Such a creation, recently devised in Cluj-Napoca, was introduced to us by Vasile Peteanu, DSc, director of the territorial computing center in that city. "We have developed two program packages — PLANC and INTERCOB. They are aimed at the operative solution of certain decision-making problems in running industrial units. The INTERCOB package places at the disposal of managerial staff in enterprises a useful and efficient instrument in the scientific grounding of decisions, without requiring knowledge of information theory from the user. The choice of the final solution devolving on the user. Through a simple dialogue, communicating his options concerning the targets pursued, the user receives from the computer a solution that suits his option. When the latter is not accepted, the dialogue can be resumed until an economically advantageous solution is reached.

In industrial enterprises, the INTERCOB package can be used for solving problems of planning, equipment, leading, manufacturing programmes. At the same time, the package can also be used for training technical personnel and improving their performance in running economic activities.

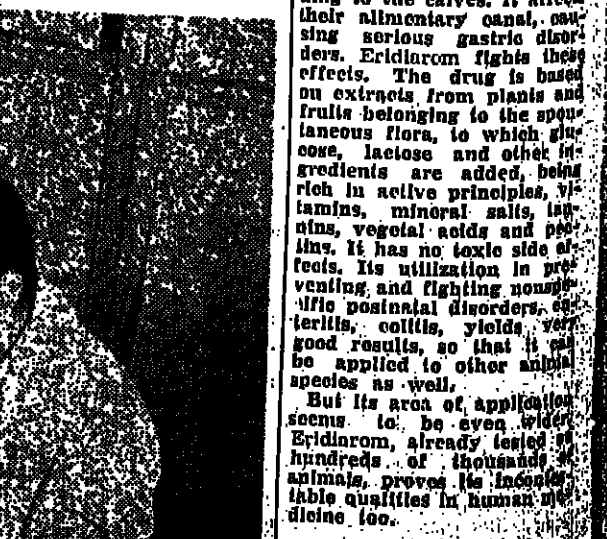


## "ERIDIAROM" AT THE BEGINNING OF ITS CAREER

More than 1.3 million tablets of Eridiarom were produced at the microproduction laboratory of the Cluj-Napoca Agronomic Institute last year. An original drug developed on the basis of plant extracts, after many years of research, by doctor Roman Morar.

How did he come to develop this extremely important medicine for animal breeding?

A graduate of the Bucharest Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the class of 1961, doctor Roman Morar worked for six years at the Cluj-Napoca Agronomic Institute. In 1970 he defended his doctoral paper on a surprising theme. It dealt with some less studied questions concerning the occurrence of diseases in calves on their first days of life. Following a test, he was appointed to the Faculty of Zootechny and Veterinary Medicine of the Cluj-Napoca Agronomic Institute, where he serves



LUDOVIC ROMAN  
ION MURESANU

## AGRICULTURE — 1988 TARGETS

The goals of the 1988 farming year pursue the intensification of production through the optimization of technologies and the generalization of the experience acquired by the units which obtained notable results in previous years. A major task is the efficient use of the whole farmland, the application of crop rotation in all cooperative and state farms, the zoning and micro-zoning of crops for improving their territorial distribution. The most efficient use of the arable land means the successive cultivation of double and catch crops on at least two million ha, the strict observance of the technological provisions, the expansion of irrigation systems and their scientific usage.

In order to preserve the quality of the soil, protect the environment and defend the population's health, an integrated system of fighting weeds, diseases and pests by combining chemical and biological means, using physical-mechanical methods and applying the whole package of agro-phyto improving measures will be promoted. As concerns the plant production, priority will be further granted to the needs for raw materials of the food industry, the population's consumption and ensure the concentrated fodder for animal breeding. The areas under technical crops will be worked with better mechanization and chemicalization means, while the vegetable production will develop in a structure adequate to the needs of every county.

Fruitree and wine growing, although they will benefit by a smaller area, will ensure higher productions through the reorganization of old plantations according to intensive and superintensive techniques.

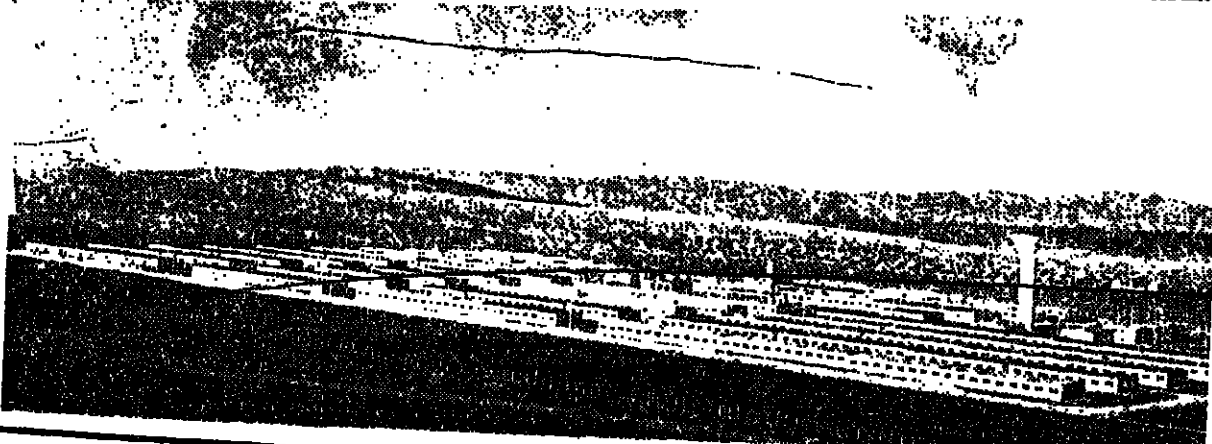
In animal breeding, the main objectives for 1988 are the growth of the cattle and sheep livestock, the radical improvement of feeding and tending conditions, the modernization of animal and poultry farms, the development of lactating and sericulture. The plan stipulates complex measures of fertilizing and improving pastures on 4.4 million ha. Methods of intensifying the production of green mass through double and successive crops included, will be introduced and expanded on cultivated pastures.

Special attention will be paid to enhancing the degree of mechanizing all categories of farming works. Farming scientific research will provide new strains and hybrids as well as better technologies which will allow of enhancing the global production by five-5.5 per cent and the net production by six-6.5 per cent.



## HIGHLY INTENSIVE ORCHARDS

The specialists at the Tree Growing Research and Production Station in Iasi are the authors of a new technology of highly intensive plantation of apple, pear, quince and sourcherry trees. It was successfully applied on wide areas in the farming area of Iasi county and then extended to Ilfov county and other areas of the country. Such an apple-tree plantation can yield an average of 40 tons of fruit per hectare, which means about 35-40 kg of apples for each tree, an output higher than that yielded by the classical orchards. Thanks to the technology of the Iasi specialists, a maximum level of fruition is achieved as soon as three or four years after plantation. Noteworthy is that the new technology can also be applied to nut-tree and almond ground, laid out in terraces.

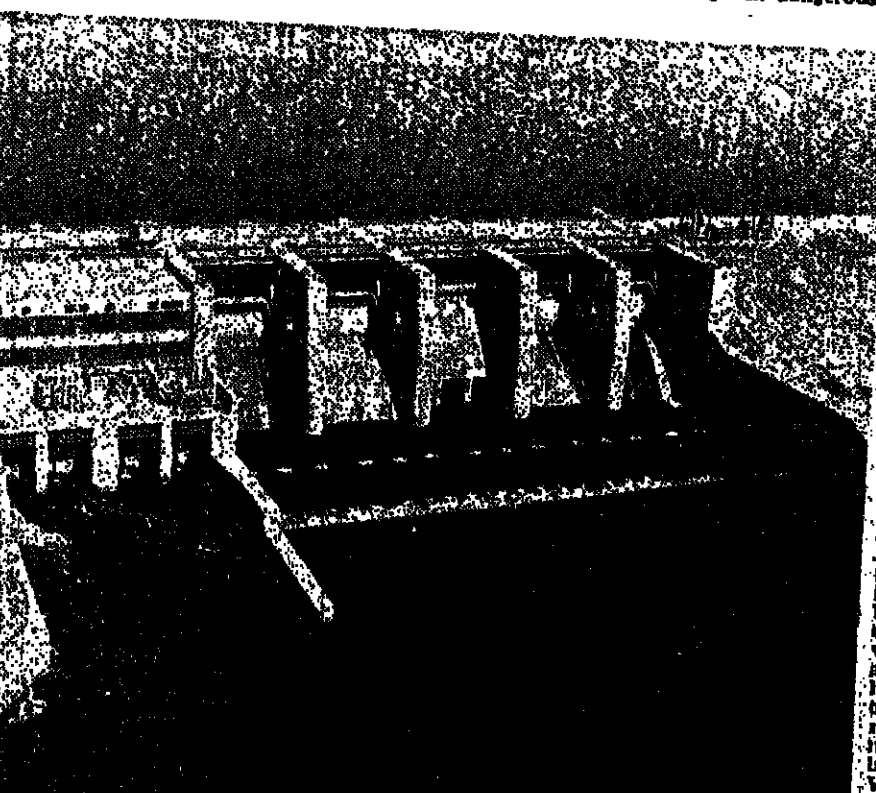


## POLYACETYLENES

Polyacetylenes (Polyacetylenes) is a monograph by academicien Cristofor Simionescu and researcher Mircea Grigora, recently brought out in the Polymer series of the Technical Publishing House. In an interesting preface, the well-known scientist Cristofor Simionescu expresses his optimism regarding the future of these semiconductive polymers, also called organic metals, used in power engineering, electronics, medicine etc. Will the macromolecular compounds in this class bring forward the appearance of the electric automobile — the Romanian scientist wonders — will they boost the amount of solar energy collected or will they contribute to the body's vital functions? One thing is certain: the states which stimulate border and interdisciplinary researches will see a great surge of technological development, and this calls not only for greater investment in science but also for a fresh outlook on the process of education and instruction, of personnel training. The work is based on Romanian researches in macromolecular chemistry on a vast documentation.

## AUTOMATICALLY MONITORED DAMS

Specialists of the Polytechnic Institute of Iasi municipally have devised and built a machine for automatically monitoring dams and other hydrotechnical constructions. The apparatus helps attain the numerous safety parameters of the constructions. Among others, earthen or concrete dams, supply data concerning the accumulation of water, the volume of natural lakes, the flow of rivers, warning optically and acoustically against dangerous levels.



## MODERN EXTRACTION METHODS

Technological ideas have started on an important investment project in the Romanian oil and gas industry: the Videle-Vest compressor station. The special significance of this station resides not only in its high technological but also in the opportunity it offers for expanding a modern extraction technology — in situ combustion — an efficient method of enhancing the crude recovery degree.

The application of in situ combustion at Suplacul de Barcu for instance increased the recovery factor from 10 to 20 per cent. The in situ combustion carried out on this deposit is the fastest in the world.

Romanian athletes special. Importance to enhancing the final factor of crude recovery. At present, over 200 deposits are subject to various thermal and chemical recovery methods. Since 1974 when the Programme of expanding the final recovery degree was adopted, thanks to methods and technologies worked out by Romanian experts, over 65 million tons of crude were obtained in excess. Recovery indicators higher than the nationwide average were obtained with 180 deposits. In the oil industry as a whole, the average recovery degree was 2.5 per cent. Measures obtained in 1988. These measures include the building of new compressor stations, new installations and equipment, the improvement and diversification of methods for in situ combustion. The compressor station at Videle-Vest will provide 10 million cum. of air daily, at a first stage, until new units pumping the air underground come into operation. The station will have already been put into operation. The station will have already been put into operation. The station will have already been put into operation.

## GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The work Geothermal Energy aimed by Marius Albu, D. Eng. analysing the geological and thermodynamic aspects of the thermal phenomenon, the forms of heat propagation, the particularities of geothermal systems in Romania and the world has been recently put out by the Technical Publishing House. The book describes the methods of evaluating reserves and of exploiting thermal waters and the rock's heat. At the same time thermal installations and heat engines used in areas with geothermal resources are presented.





# INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION

In Romania, there is a modern and complex education network made up of over 12,500 kindergartens, over 14,000 primary schools and gymnasiums and some 1,000 high schools with various profiles and specializations. The number of higher education institutions has reached 41, including 101 faculties. Their courses are attended by 100,000 students and 49 students. In Romania people learn a lot and they do it well.

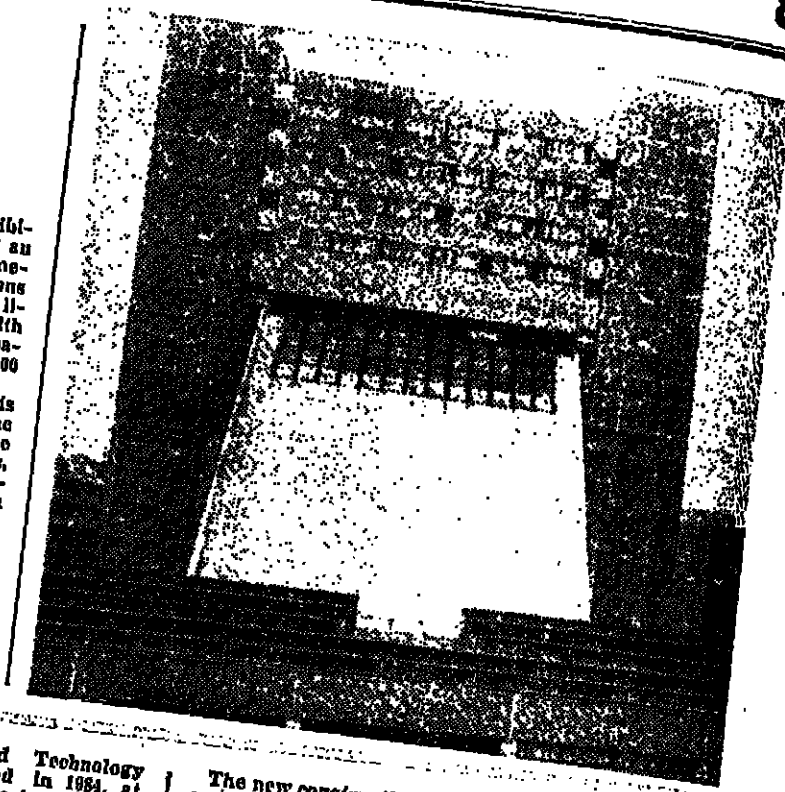
What happens to young people who graduated from a certain form of education? What happens to those who have other aptitudes, besides those for which they were prepared? What happens to the young workers after being hired by productive units? How do they keep in touch with fields they are interested in? There are various means of training even at the level of enterprises. But they cannot fully satisfy the wishes of all young people. And in general, how do young people spend their spare time?

In order to satisfy these needs of a complex nature, numerous institutions of a socio-cultural character have been built in the last two decades.

There can be seen theatre shows and films, exhibitions and museums can be visited and events of an educational character can be attended. Also, numerous houses of culture with general destinations have been built. They have performance halls, libraries, they organize all kinds of courses with theoretical and practical character. They are located both in the urban and rural areas. Over 8,000 such buildings.

But there was a need to create establishments specific to the young generation. As a result, the Union of Communist Youth decided to allot some funds to raising such buildings. Youth houses, houses of culture, science and technology. Youth houses, belonging to collectives of young architects, Bucharest and the whole country, were selected in five years. Others have materialized in the last few. At the same time, new designs have appeared on the drawing boards.

This is an obvious truth: a nation which invests in the education of the following generations, considers the future in a constructive, optimistic perspective.



● The House of Science and Technology for Youth was inaugurated in 1984, at Mirăsești, a town with historical traditions, in Vaslui county. This modern building, where practical activities with scientific and cultural specific are carried out.

● In 1988, a modern Youth House entered the educational circuit in Craiova, the seat of Dolj county. The building located in the north-western part of the town has an area of 470 sq. m. It is a discotheque for 430 people. There is also an amphitheatre of 150 seats and a restaurant where people are married. Cultural-artistic and technical-scientific circles where numerous young people come can be also found in that building.

The new construction is imposing by its monumentality of the facade. It was designed by a collective made of architects Dan Budica, Nicoleta Păvălescu, Bogdan Popescu, Stefan Serles and Ion Diaconu.

● A House of Science and Technology for Youth was inaugurated in Iulia Măce, belongs to specialists from the County Design Centre and the construction was effected by the Construction-Execution General Enterprise Trust in Maramureș. The new building has an auditorium seating 120, a club, 12 specialty equipped rooms, a library, a political-ideological documentation room.

## ARCHITECTURE AND MODERNITY

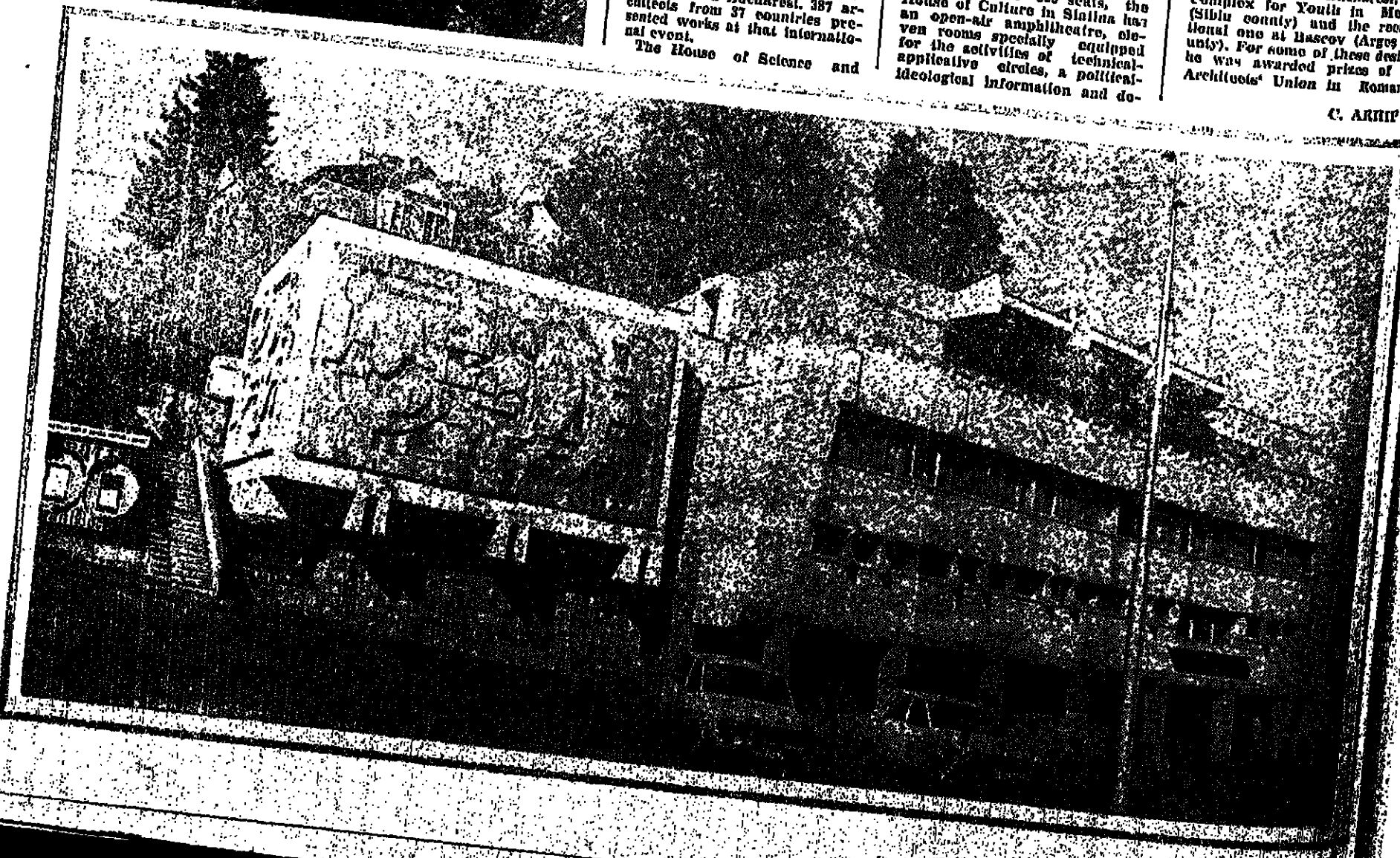
At the end of 1987, the design of the House of Science and Technology for Youth in Slatina (Dolj county) was awarded a diploma of honour at the World Biennial of Architecture Bulgarian city of Sofia. The design was signed by Barbu Popescu, associate professor at the Institute of Architecture in Bucharest, 387 awarded works at that international event.

The House of Science and

Technology for Youth in Slatina was inaugurated in August, last year. It was built by a collective Enterprise in Slatina. Located in the centre of the municipality, the new building offers broad possibilities of organizing complex events with cultural, educational, recreational and recreational character. Besides a hall with 800 seats, the House of Culture in Slatina has an open-air amphitheatre, eleven rooms specially equipped for the activities of technical-appliative circles, a political-ideological information and documentation room, an exhibition room, a discotheque, accommodation and public catering services.

Architect Barbu Popescu is the author of numerous designs of buildings for the young generation: the Youth House in Tîrgu Jiu, (Gorj county), "The Complex for Youth in Media (Sibiu county) and the recreational one at Iacovici (Argeș county). For some of these designs he was awarded prizes of the Architects' Union in Romania.

C. ARNIT



## CLIPS

Clips. At the performance hall of the modern House of Science and Technology for Youth in Tîrgu Mureș (400 seats and a mobile stage which can be arranged in several variants), a group of amateur artists were rehearsing the play Grădina cu lănczoare (The Rose Garden) written by the poet Andrei Andrieș. The rehearsal was closely supervised by Andrei Andrieș, professor at the Theatre Institute and a well known actor of the National Theatre in Tîrgu Mureș. From the adjacent hall one could hear the chords of folk music from the Mureș and Tîrnava Valleys. Emilia Paolici, a musical instructor with this institution, shows even there had enjoyed a warm reception from the public. The show had as guest stars several well-known Transylvanian folk music singers: Dănuț, Gheorghe Mureșan, Violeța Man. Then I was told that culture are also a chamber choir made up of 30 young members, a ballet and modern dance

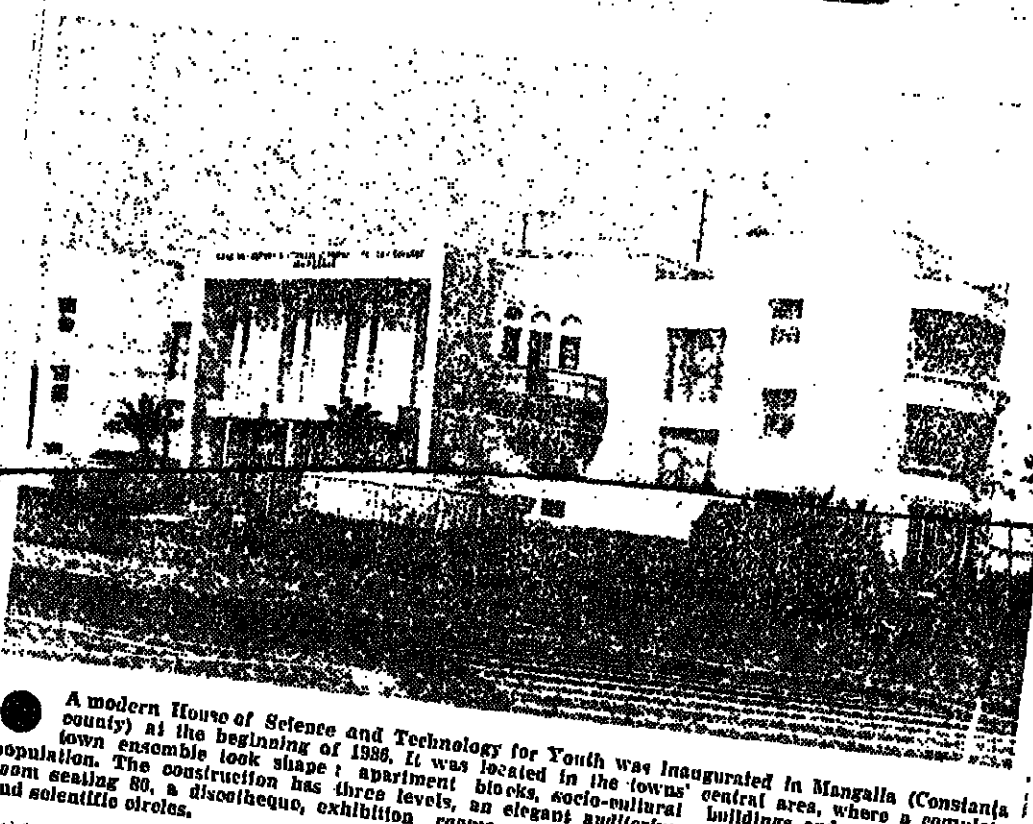
conceived, about the electronics, electrical engineering and magnetic recording sections directly supported by the Electromechanics section, one of the most important industrial units of Romanian electrical engineering, about the sections of our repair and driving, about those of in-ventive science where meetings started periodically, and last but not least, about the library which for the time being comprises 7,500 volumes.

The House of Science and Technology for Youth lying in the university centre of Tîrgu Mureș was opened three years ago. The design, happily combining volumes drawing on architecture with modern building materials (steel, metal and marble) was made by a team of architects headed by Gheorghe Mureșan, from the Mureș county design institute. I was accompanied by Mihail Iliu, director of the House of Science and Technology for Youth I could hear pleasant strains coming out of the basement. I was told the disco pro-



INTERVIEW WITH  
GHEORGHE MUREȘAN  
Director of the House of Science and Technology for Youth in Tîrgu Mureș

Recently, the new House of Science and Technology for Youth in Tîrgu Mureș hosted a course in invention science. It was attended by young creators in the field of technique, from



● A modern House of Science and Technology for Youth was inaugurated in Mangalia (Constanța county) at the beginning of 1988. It was located in the town's central area, where a complete ensemble took shape: apartment blocks, socio-cultural buildings and services for the population. The construction has three levels, an elegant auditorium with 365 seats, a conference room seating 80, a discotheque, exhibition rooms, sports halls, rooms for various cultural educational

gramma had started. The discotheque is hosted by a large dance facility with every modern facility: programmable, colour organ, strobe lights, loudspeakers, special sound effects.

The disco jockey was just introducing a new hit performed by Madonna.

Pages written by  
G. MARIAN



all major towns of the country. They listened to lectures given by valuable Romanian specialists and researchers, including professor engineer Vitalie Belousov, D.Sc., from the Slatina Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

The House of Culture for youth county was officially opened at the end of 1983. This modern building houses a multipurpose debating hall where scientific debates and meetings are staged, several rooms hosting the activities of various circles: computer usage, foreign languages, photography, theatre, modern dance, etc.

The design of this edition was made by young architect Daniel Vitan, from the Tîrgu Mureș county design institute. The building, designed by the architect, represents the modernity of the







# PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

The restoration and preservation of some valuable assets in the national cultural patrimony, part of which have recently been unearthed by archaeological diggings, while others already belong to museum collections, are permanent concerns of the Romanian specialists.

In Cluj-Napoca there is a laboratory specializing in these kinds of activities. It is one of the best and best equipped in the country. There a rich material coming from the large archaeological sites in Transylvania has recently been studied. Outstanding are the silver hoard of Blănița and a Roman jacket of mail on cloth discovered on the territory of ancient Poiana. The same laboratory is now working on the statuary groups on the facade towers of the National Theatre in Cluj-Napoca which require a minute restoration work. Among the pottery items recently turned to advantage worth mentioning are the terra sigillata moulds uncovered at Mădăraș, which posed difficult restoration problems because of their age; the Neolithic vessels identified at Iclod; numerous vases and rushlights discovered at Ulpia Traiana, Căgel, Cluj-Napoca and Grăditea Muncelului, as well as ancient, mediaeval and modern glassware, fragments from a rich collection of tiles.

As much talent and minuteness lay at the basis of the restoration of some wood objects: the baroque statues at Gherla, Avram Iancu's altarpiece, collections of pitchforks belonging to the Ethnographic Museum in Cluj-Napoca.



## LEAVES IN THE LABORATORY

The study of the therapeutic value of medicinal herbs is to pharmacist Zagoni Elmer, D.Sc., of Miercurea Ciuc (Harghita county) a real hobby. The subject of his diploma paper at the Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute was "Black Currant and the Hypotensive Effect of Its Leaves". The results of his researches have materialized in many pharmaceutical products such as: Hiporib, Ribifer, Ribifer compus and several syrups. For these products, the author earned an inventor's certificate, the praises of the press and, above all, the appreciations and benefitted by their healing effects.

Like other researchers in the field, dr. Zagoni Elmer started from the existing tradition of using the various plants. No doubt, before experimenting with them in the laboratory, he thoroughly studied their therapeutic qualities. That is how he developed the hypotensive phytotherapeutic product which lay at the basis of what was to be called Hiporib and other drugs.

M. STELIAN



## A CLOTH MANUFACTORY IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Affiliated to the History-Philosophy Faculty of the Bucharest University there is an Ottoman studies office. At a recent meeting of the specialists working here or collaborating with the office, professor Mihail Gubogiu read an original paper. The investigations of several Ottoman archives have revealed numerous interesting facts and data. Among them, there are three memoirs of one of Moldavia's voivodes, Grigore III Ghica, dating back to the middle of the seventh decade of 18th century. In these documents, the ruling prince of last presents the efforts to build some factories, meant to meet the acute needs of the Romanian society of that time. Thus, a cloth manufactory was built at Chiperești, near Iași. The documents testify that near this town, the Moldavian ruler created a glass foundry. Noteworthy was the prince's conviction that in a

short time the cloth of Chiperești would be as good as the similar products brought from abroad.

What makes these documents even more valuable is the fact that maps and plans of the buildings of the Chiperești ma-

nufactory, as well as drawings of some tools used in the making of cloth: brushes, scissors, presses, combs, are annexed to them.

The new data round off our knowledge of the beginnings of our national industry.



Restoration of valuable works of art are effected in the specialized labs of the museums (top and center); the automobile conceived by Aurel Popa built a century ago, still in good shape today, was donated several years ago by the Romanian engineer to the Dimitrie Leonică Museum at Botoșani and Chiperești in Bessarabia (bottom).

## PHILATELIC DICTIONARY

At the end of last year, the Sports-Tourism Publishing House in Bucharest issued the volume Filatelia de la A la Z (Philately from A to Z) by Marcel Dăneșcu. It is in fact the first Romanian philatelic dictionary.

This synthetic work offers the readers terms referring to philatelic methodology, to the criteria and exigencies of the stamp collector's work, technical terms referring to the paper, ink and methods of printing stamps and postal stationery in the past and at present, information on the organization of a collection, on the history of the Romanian mail which boasts long-standing traditions and on world postal history, details on the activity of foreign post offices which once operated on Romania's territory. At the same time, it presents in detail the national and international bodies and institutions involved in the philatelic movement, the congresses of the International Federation of Philately, the member states of this organization, the international exhibition sponsored by the Federation.

Ample specialized information refers to cancellations and overprints, to the Romanian philatelic press, to the countries and territories which issue stamps, to personalities who contributed to the progress of philately through their activity. Philately from A to Z has a foreword and a list of terms translated into English, French, German and Russian.

M. CONSTANT

## VINTAGE CAR

"We have noticed that the shape of the automobile of the future will resemble very much the shape of the body having a minimum aerodynamic resistance, and for that purpose, its body will have a single, continuous surface, closed underneath, lacking superstructures, the lights and horns being all mounted inside, at the level of the surface which will no longer have wings or exterior steps."

This description of the modern automobile was not recently made. It was made by a gifted Romanian engineer and mechanic, Aurel Popa, over 80 years ago. How did he reach the technical conclusions that led to the building of several aerodynamic-shaped automobiles? As early as his university years — he attended the Higher Technical School in Berlin, Charlottenburg — he studied mechanics and aerodynamics, being one of the first people in the world to intuit the

remarkable influence of air resistance on the advance of an automobile. On the basis of his theoretical-experimental research, the Romanian engineer built in 1923 the first automobile with a correct aerodynamic shape. One year later it was patented in Germany, where it got the invention patent No. 403,883 under the name: "aerodynamic-shaped automobile with four wheels inside the aerodynamic shape. After over 100,000 km of endurance tests through Europe the invention was patented in another 10 countries. Noteworthy is the fact that the "Zee" and "Gigant Motors" plants asked to buy Popa's invention, without pledging to build automobiles on the basis of this license, which made the author turn down their offer.

It is not accidental that we mentioned this automobile at which its creator said it had to resemble a falling drop of water. It features numerous elements which were subsequently assimilated in car making: at the time when planes were still made of canvas, Aurel Popa made its body from a light and resistant material — aluminum. He was also the first to introduce several essential characteristics: he placed the engine at the back, while the wheels were incorporated in the aerodynamic body. Moreover, thanks to its shape, fuel consumption was very low.

In 1926 the Romanian engineer who had subsequently specialized in aviation and became a member of several scientific and technical societies, came home and abroad, donated a copy of this kind of vehicle built under his supervision in Berlin in 1923-1924, with which he had traveled 10,000 km, to the Dimitrie Leonică Museum in Bucharest. Today it is still in a perfect condition, still being one of the best of the oldest vehicles in the world which were once in use.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR A PLEASANT VACATION

• Various vacation opportunities • Hotel and motel reservations in spas and other tourist zones • Transportation to airports, railway stations or hotels • Various trips organized to the country's most picturesque spots • Ticket reservations for planes, trains or shows, concerts and sports events • Car rentals with or without driver • Guide-interpreter services.

Regardless of the chosen travel formula, in group or individual, Romania offers the best conditions for travelling or spending a vacation, in all balneal spas, in any season.

The individual tourist can choose a sojourn in a balneal or climatic spa, a winter sports resort, trips on routes at the person's choice, can participate in fairs, symposia, conferences, visit museums and areas of special folklore interest, with the personal car or those rented from "Carpati" National Travel Office.

Group travelling is organized for vacations at the sea side, in the mountains or combined, both at the sea and in the mountains, to all country areas, for rest, balneal cure, regardless of season and period of time. To that are added: organized travel, accommodation in modern, comfortable hotels and villas, food in restaurants with different specific, multiple recreation means, all at convenient prices.

**VACATION ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.** The ten resorts of the Romanian littoral: Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Techirghiol, Eforie Sud, Costinești, Neptun, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mangalia, offer excellent conditions for spending vacations in the most pleasant ways.

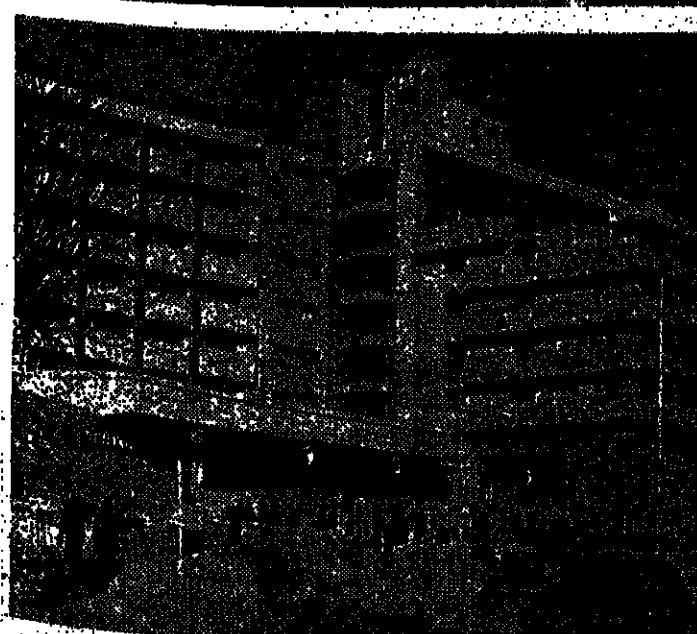
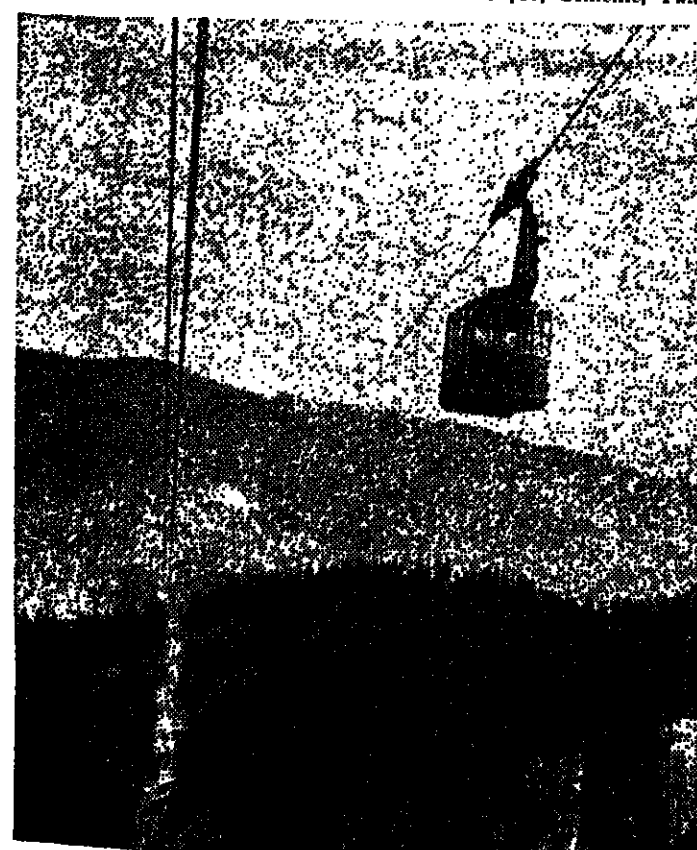
Among the most important curative factors of the littoral we mention: the sapropelic mud and salt water of Techirghiol lake, mezohermal sulfurous waters (Eforie Nord, Mangalia and Neptun balneal complex) one can benefit by in any season.

All spas have modern, comfortable hotels, restaurants with specific characteristics and various recreation means, according to all tastes and wishes. Trips are permanently organized to all areas, to the Danube Delta, on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and to other tourist areas in the country.

**VACATIONS IN THE CARPATHIANS.** For those who love mountaineering, winter sports, nature or those who want to recover their physical and psychic forces, mountain resorts are the best places for spending one's vacation.

In mountain resorts, the access is facilitated by numerous cablecars, ski lifts, like those in Sinaia, Busteni-Babes, Babele, Preștera Hotel, Poiana Brașov, Cristianul Mare, Bileta Cascade-Bileta Lac, etc.

In picturesque valleys or on mountain slopes there are beautiful localities open all year round: Sinaia, Busteni, Predel, Poiana Brașov, Semești, Păhl.



nik, Bors, Durău, with excellent accommodation in comfortable hotels and villas, with restaurants, swimming pools and sauna, sports grounds, ski and sledging runs, ski schools for beginners, possibilities to practice swimming, riding and tennis.

**BALNEAL CURE.** Romania has 160 spas with varied therapeutic efficacy: for digestive, renal, cardiovascular, gynaecological, nutritional affections, disorders of the nervous and locomotor systems.

Highly efficient natural curative factors: mineral, thermal and mezohermal waters with varied chemical concentrations and compositions, therapeutic muds and lakes, muds and a temperate climate are some of the arguments to choose these spots. Other associated affections can be treated in all resorts at treatment bases with modern installations where, among other things: acupuncture, physiotherapy, active prophylaxis cure, losing weight, gymnastics, etc. can be applied.



The spas have modern hotels, restaurants with common or dietetic meals, recreation possibilities and winter sports practising the year round. The optimum length of a balneal cure is between 18 and 21 days, to be repeated at least three years in a row.

**GERIATRIC AND OTHER AFFECTIONS' TREATMENT.** The famous Romanian products Gerovital H<sub>2</sub> and Aelavital, made according to prof. dr. Ana Aslan's method, are indicated in the preventive and curative treatment in the spring process, and also for revitalizing the body in physical and psychic atherias, in affections of the nervous system. These treatments can

be effected in Bucharest — Florea Hotel or Otopeni Geriatric Clinic, in balneal spas: Felix, Herculana, Călimănești-Călimănești, Sovata, Eforie Nord, Buzias, Neptun, Mangalia, Văra Dornei, Sinaia Moldova, Tuznad, Felix-Amara, extracted from sapropelic mud, after dr. Ionescu Callias's method, has anti-inflammatory and biostimulating properties. Treatments are effected in Felix, Eforie Nord, Neptun, Călimănești-Călimănești, Mangalia, Herculana spas and at Păra Hotel in Bucharest. Hotel Forta, made by Vasile Bolici is extracted from medicinal herbs, improves or eliminates pains and complications in cases of particular rheumatism, circulatory troubles, arteriosclerosis. The cure with this drug can

be undergone at the Centre of Methodology and Recovery in Timișoara and in the resorts Buzias, Felix, Eforie Nord and Herculana.

Ulcioșivani, a product obtained by dr. Ion Păușas in Simion Silvaniei, is used in treating gastroduodenal ulcer in the Felix and Goșu-Bai spas.

In any of these places in the mountains, on the sea coast or in a balneal resort you will be satisfied by the way you spend your vacations. Everywhere great care is manifested in applying treatment methods, you are offered good quality services and a great variety of trips in various tourist areas of the country, the visits of unique archaeological monuments, museums and specific ethnographic spots.





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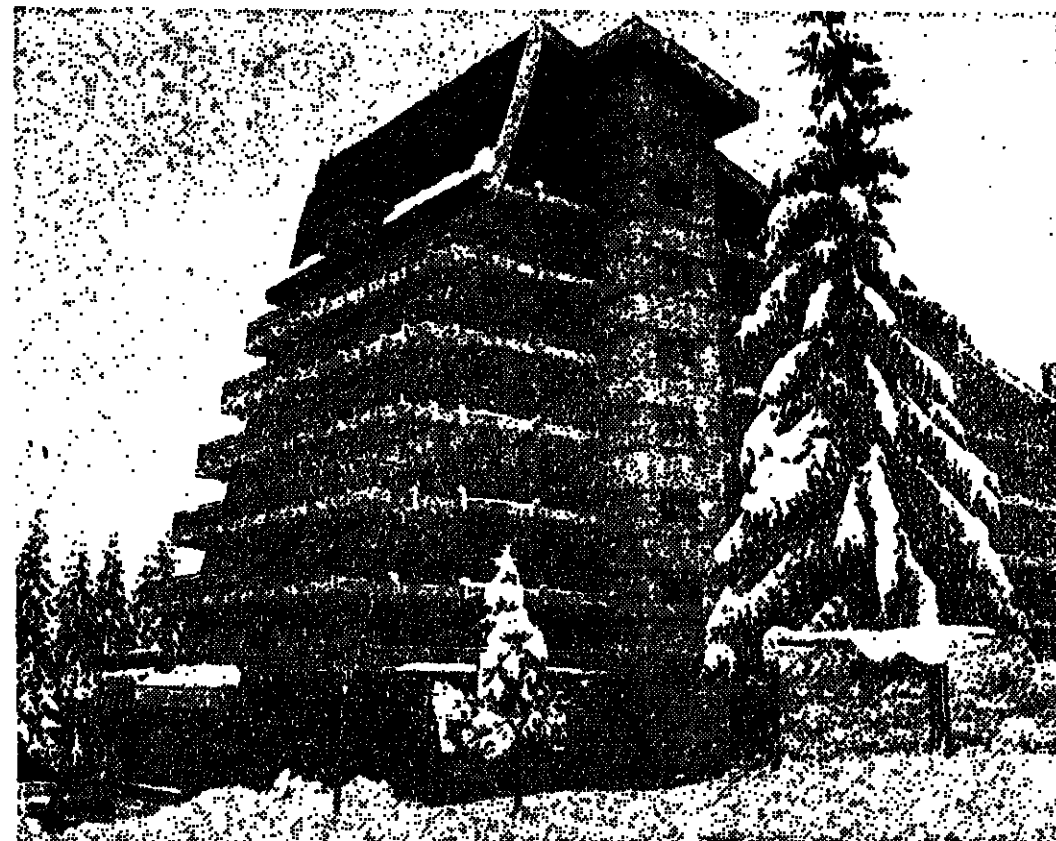
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